YOUNG CORNELL'S ARREST. HIS SHORT CAREER AS SINJIN'S ASSISTANT.

Had Chreks Cashed at Buffalo, to Draw Whiteb, it is Alleged, He Had No Au-thority-A Sorrowful Story of the Undo-ing of H. Ciny Seltzer and Other Martyrs. One day last summer the typewriters in the now defunct itterary bureau of Sinjun's headquarters ticked merrily, and a tale full of joy was sent forth. It told how on that event-

fol morning a young man had burst into the martyr's room and had cried: Here, behold and take me, the only surviving nephew of Alonzo B. Cornell, once the Governor of the Empire State. A Republican have I heen all my life, but mine eyes have been spened to the folly of my past, and I will consecrate the next four months of my life to the winning of other young Republicans to the noble standard of free sliver and when Nov. 3 comes a grand army of redeemed young men will march to the poils under my leadership to vote for Bryan Sewall."

Siniin opened his arms and clasped young Cornell to his bosom, crying: Welcome, noble youth. Share with Ollie Teali the honors of winning Republicans to our

That was the beginning of Henry W. Cornell's career as an apostle of silver. The end came on Saturday, when he was arrested in Hastings, charged by John J. Clary of Buffalo, one of the proprietors of the Genesee House in that city, with having raised money on worthless drafts. Mr. tornell says it is all a mistake, Mr. St. John smiles sadly as he looks at his check book and says that it is all too true.

Mr. Cornell is charged with grand larceny in the second degree. The bare facts of the case are these: He went to the Buffalo Convention in September and stopped at the Genesee House. In payment for his board and lodgings and other expenses he gave Murphy & Clary, the proprietors, two drafts for \$425. These drafts were returned unhonored, and on Saturday morning a detective from Buffalo came to Hastings and arrested Mr. Cornell. As Mr. Cornell did not want to go to Buffalo at once, the detective took him up to Dobbs Ferry, and arraigned him before Justice John Lange, who put him under \$1,000 bonds to ap-Buffalo and give himself up to the authorities there on Nov. 4. Before leaving the Justice Mr. Cornell made the following

statement in writing: On the 25th day of August, 1896, I was appointed Secretary for the State of New York of the National Silver party, and as Secretary as aforesaid I called a convention of the silver clubs of the State of New York at Buffalo, N. Y., and under the instructions of my superiors

ciubs of the State of New York at Buffalo, N. Y., and under the instructions of my superiors I called such convention, and in payment of the expenses of such convention I drew drafts to the amount of \$425, which were duly cashed by the compitation, John J. Clary, and the avails (sic) thereof turned over to me and by me paid out in the pursuance of my duties.

"As such Secretary I was duly authorized to draw the drafts aforesaid, and drew them in accordance with my said authority."

Mr. Cornell made a somewhat different statement last night. He said:

"Buring the Convention of the party held recently at Buffalo I gave Mr. Clary two checks amounting to \$2.25 for hotel expenses. As I did not think anything more about it and thought the checks were cashed long ago, I was very much surprised when arrested, but I can easily remedy the mistake. The whole trouble is, as I understand it, that the checks were not properly countersigned. Theard this afternoon that the checks ind been paid by the Democratic committee at Chicago."

Mr. Cornell's first statement that he was authorized to draw on the National Silver party in August, being the State Secretary of that mythical organization, is denied by Shajun, who said that Cornell never had the job. That he did draw on it as that time Mr. St. John ruefully admits as he gazes at some stubs in his check book. As to drawing on that organization in September, or any other organization. When Mr. Cornell was received at the Hotel

tion in September, or any other organization, Mr. St. John denies that Cornell had any authority to do so.

When Mr. Cornell was received at the Hotel Bartholdi as a most welcome addition to the forces he was put in Olife Teall's office, the intention being to send him out later to orate to young Republicans and convert them to the cause of free silver. His job was that of a clerk, and he was pald as such, but much to Mr. St. John's displeasure he soon thought he was running the whole shebang. When Oilie Teall took the part of a rat in a sinking ship, and terminated his connection with Sinjun, young Mr. Cornel, get odd jebs to do, but he was not appointed Secretary of the State Committee of the National Silver party, for Sinjun had begun to have his doubts about the usefulness of the young man. Here is what Sinjun dictated about it last hight:

"During the time I was at Fire Island I. N. Stevens, the acting Chairmen of the National Bilver Durity, was in New York. Cornell, I have been told, has since stated that at that time. Aug 21 or 23, George P. Keeney, President of the silver club, had appointed him Secretary for the State of New York, Stevens has told me that in the conversation to which Cornell attributed his appointment Stevens said that he would sacction any appointment that I. St. John, would approve, I being State Chairman. No authority was given to Cornell that I am aware of and he never pre-

John, would approve, I being State Casirman. No authority was given to Cornell that I am aware of and he never pretended to me to have any authority to draw money. On the contrary, immediately before his departure from New York for Buffalo in August, he procured \$2.10 from me, \$100 of which he expensed to use in paying his expenses. The other hundred he wanted to pay for attendance on his sick child, and this he was expected to pay back to me. From Buffalo he drew on me for \$100 more, explaining by mail that he wanted it for a journey to Chicago. That was a great surprise to me.

"Ididn't bear from him again until another draft for \$2.50 was presented to me for payment on Sept. 9. I hesitated about paying it, but this in the return to New York I demurred, and

"On his return to New York I demurred, and at the same time referred to newspaper announcements to the effect that he intended to attend the Buffalo Convention. I thereupon severed his connection with my headquarters, and we agreed on a newspaper announcement of that fact. I took pains to tell him that as State Chairman of the National Silver party I wanted his resignation of any appointment or chirch he thought he held. He professed entire assent, and I supposed that all his connection with me and the National Silver party had ended on Sept. 14, two days before the Buffalo Convention. I know nothing about any draft, and I cannot understand any possible claim to authority on his part to make drafts after that date."

When Sinjun had that Sept. 14 talk with young Mr. Corneil he wasn't done with him by a long shot. Mr. Corneil had received a lot of On his return to New York I demurred, and

When Sinjun had that Sept. 14 talk with young Mr. Cornell he wasn't done with him by a long shot. Mr. Cornell had received a lot of newspaper notice here of a jocular character, but when he went to Chicago he was "taken seriously and interviewed as Sinjun's representative, much to the martyr's displeasure. Sinjun didn't want his party to be represented at the Buffalo Convention, and that is one of the reasons with he broke off his relations with young Mr. Cornell. But Mr. Cornell wasn't to be stopped in that fashion.

Mr. Cernell. But Mr. Cornell wasn't to be stopped in that fashion.

He knew that Sinjun wanted to see the Hon. H. Clay Seltzer nominated for Governor, and was working his level best to bring it about, for Seltzer was the original Bryan man of Tamman, and was therefore the logical candidate. McLaughin told this story yeaterday. He was very carnest arout it.

"Why, you know," said he, "I don't think that that young man has a wicked hair in his head. But he has made some awful mistakes. Why, what do you think that young man did? He went up to liuffalls and went to that sterling young man. Mr. Suizer, and told him not to mind about the Tammany votes. He would see to them, and all that Mr. Suizer would have to do was to get the country votes.

"Now. Mr. Suizer, who is a very able young man, as you must admit, knew that Mr. Cornell had the story of the suite of the suit

"Now. Mr. Suizer, who is a very able young man, as you must admit, knew that Mr. Cornell had been associated with Mr. St. John and he clob't know that the connection had ceased, and he thought Mr. Cornell know what he was taken z about. So he went to work to get country votes, and what do you think? Mr. Cornell never went near the Tammany men, and when the vote was taken they all voted against Mr. Suizer, and all the votes he got were ninety, which he got up in the country. Oh, Mr. Cornell made some fearful mistakes, but I don't believe he ever meant to do anything wrong." neil made some fearful mistakes, but I don't believe he ever meant to do anything wrong."
Even after the Buffalo Convention young Mr. Cornellaid not end his connection with the Silver party, although disowned by the martyred Sinjun. When the Boy Orator came East on his second trip, Mr. Cornell went to Philadelphia to meet him and dun't leave him until Bryan went to New England, and then Cornell went up into Connecticut with him. When Bryan came back to New York again, Mr. Cornell attached himself to the candidate and was practically his press agent. He taked to the reporters and managed things generally. Mr. St. John was asked about this last night. He amilied wearily and and the wasn't wanted. He had no authority to go with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan asked several times who he was. I don't the treated it.

to reland it."

Such is the history of young Mr. Cornell's onescind with Sinjun and the National Silver arry negum so anaddrously and ending so yould be injuneable to the configuration of the config

Hon, T. L. James to Preside at a McKinley Meeting. A mass meeting to todorse McKinley and Hobart and sound money will be held to-night in

the village half of Tenaffy, N. J. The Hon.

FLUSHING GREETS DR. DEPEW. He Charms, Convinces, and Fires Mi

FLUSHING, L. L. Oct. 26.—Flushing heard Dr. Depew to-night, and he heard its cheers of welcome. In each Presidential campaign Dr. Depew makes a speecn in Flushing. Then the good people flock to hear him and enthusiasm reigns.

To-night the streets were thronged, bonfires burned at every corner, and at the Opera House 1,500 persons had Jammed into the ball, while 2,000 or 3,000 tried but falled to get in.

Dr. Depew arrived at 5 o'clock in a special train from Long Island City. He was escorted by President W. H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad and E. V. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Radroad, and was driven to the home of Mr. Rossiter. Shortly afterward a "econd party, headed by President Rossiter of he Brooklyn City Railroad, arrived from Brooklyn on an illuminated parlor trolley car.

At the Republican headquarters by 7:30 o'clock 500 men had assembled, and, led by Grand Marshal J. H. Post to the music of the band from Willetts Point, they proceeded to the Rossiter mansion.

Open coaches were in waiting and Dr. Depaw and the other visitors were escorted to the hall, where the Flushing Glee Club had enlivened things during the wait for Depew. When Chairman Samuel D. Parsons introduced Dr. Depew there was a roar of greeting. After the

applause had subsided Dr. Depew said:
"Fellow Citizens and Ladies—and you will soon be my fellow citizens. There is one place in Queens county for me, and that is Flushing." [Applause.] It was some minutes before the Doctor could continue. He said that in past years the great political parties had been almost evenly divided in all but two occasions. "The first was in the time of the civil war, when we fought for the preservation of the Union, and the second is now, when we appeal for the preservation of the honor of the nation. All there is of the brains and integrity of the Democratic party is with the Republicans this year."
Here an intoxicated man arose, and shaking his first at the orator, said: "I'll have yer know that I'm for Bryan, i am," and he toppled into

"said Dr. Depew, "you're for Bryan, I "h's better for me to get out," howled the drunken man, struggling through the crowd at

the stairs.

"He puts me in mind of the wicked man of Peekskill," said Dr. Depew, "who went to camp meeting. The exhortations of the brothers and sisters made him nervous. He arose, wiped his brow, and said. 'I'll have to quit or be converted.' He quit, so did our friend."

This saily provoked a whirlwind of applause and cheers.

and cheers.
"In every period of financial distress," said the speaker, "there comes a crank with a theory of free coinage. The same remedy has been applied by nations in distress for the last 2,000 years. It has always utterly failed. Cheap money has always meant ruin and dis-

Cheap money has always meant ruin and distress.

"I believe Bryan is honest, though others do not, but Bryan is a coward. Four years ago in Congress all his utterances were for free trade; that was the cure for all lifs. This year he has not mentioned free trade. Why? Because the silver men don't want it. Free trade would mean the admission of silver from other countries free, and they don't want that. Free silver wouldn't be any benefit to them.

"They say that we haven't money enough. What we want is confidence that our money cannot be questioned. All Bryan, Sewaii, and Watson know is Coin's finacial book. Weil, i want no kindergarten Government, with a boy orator for Freeldent.

"He who embraces this theory of 16 to 1 is guilty of sacriega. Now what makes a thing sacred? Divine revelation and age. I don't think Brigham Young ever claimed it was divinely revealed to him, yet he believed in 18 to 1, while I." smilingly said Depew, "believe one to 16 if 16 is very pretty."

Every one, including the speaker, enjoyed this little joke.

"I was riding in a cable car recently,"

Every one, including the speaker, enjoyed this little joke.

"I was riding in a cable car recently," said Dr. Depew. "The conductor was a gold man, the motorman for silver. I'm for silver because then I'll have my pockets chock full of shiming dollars, said the man who turns the wheel so often that it got into his head. "But, said the conductor, 'only the man with silver builton will be benefited. To get the money you must give nin, something, your labor for instance, toat's the law of supply and demand." Rats, 'said the other: 'I heard Bryan when he spoke here, and he said that law was repealed."

HOBART AT CAMDEN.

The Espublican Candidate Speaks to 2.500 Persons in the Temple Theatre. CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 28.-Garret A. Hobart, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, nade his first formal address of the campaign here to-night. He was enthusiastically re-

Mr. Hobart and party, including Gov. John W. Griggs, State Committeeman William Bettle and Hobart Tuttle, secretary to the Governor, arrived in Philadelphia from Jersey City shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon and where luncheon was served.

They were then escorted to this city and taken to the headquarters of the Camden Republican Club, where an informal reception was held by Mr. Hobart and the Governor. The reception lasted from 4 o'clock until 6 o'clock, and during this time a constant stream of persons were greated by the distinguished guesta. The party were then entertained at dinner by United States Senator Sewell, at his residence, and at 8 o'clock they proceeded to the Temple Theatre, where Mr. Hobart and Gov. Griggs nade addresses. The city was gaily decorated in honor of the occasion, the displays of flags and bunting being elaborate.

When the Vice-Presidential nomines appeared on the stage of the theatre the 2,500 persons who crowded the building to the doors cheered for several minutes. The meeting was presided over by Samuel T. Balley of Camden. and when he introduced Mr. Hobart as "New Jersey's most honored son and our next Vice-President" the audience became wildly enthudastic. Mr. Hobart spoke for over half an bour. and he was interrupted by applause at frequent

The speaker thanked the audience for the manifestation of your wonderful interest in the Republican cause," and said that he would like, if possible, to go to all the cities of the State to "present myself to all the people, for all "eem to feel a vital interest in this election." After referring to this as his first public appearance before his fellow citizens because his time had been taken up with other campaign details, the speaker dwelt upon the fact that for twenty-five years he had been active in the Republican cause. He reviewed Camden county politics at some length, paying a tribute to Senator Sewell and deplored "the carelessness of the average voter" in 1892 in giving the State 16,000 plurality for Cleveland. Mr. Hobart reviewed the prosperity which existed the upon the country just prior to 1892, a condition "never before known or seen or fell by any country under the sun," and told of the distress that followed the election of a Democratic President.

"Open the mills by your votes rather than the mints to the silver of the world. Every one knows how. Every one knows that this country must live, and is too great to fail to pay it-binest debts. All agree that a protective tariff bill, on proper lines, with proper schedules, should be passed."

The speaker then turned his attention to the like, if possible, to go to all the cities of the

be passed."

The speaker than turned his attention to the financial question, and dissected the money plank of the Chicago platform. That Convention, he declared, was not a Democratic gathering. He made a somewhat extended explanation of "16 to 1," argued upon the fallacy of the movement and classed it as degrading to the country.

ountry.

Mr. Hobart declared that the only persons who would be benefited by the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be the silver mine owners and silver builton dealers; and he was emphatic in stating that it would make every other man's dollar worth fifty cents.

CHARACTERISTIC.

The Claims of a Bryan Man in a Kings County Lievated Car.

in the smoking car of a down town Kings county elevated train, about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, sat a short, round-faced German, smoking a cutty pipe. His face and hands, begrimed with coal dust, denoted the laboring man. He talked politics. Nobody answered him, but he didn't mind. He declared that he

him, but he didn't mind. He declared that he was for Bryan, and he didn't care who knew it. The more the other- in the car lei him alone, the louder he talked. At last he shouted:
"I can tell a Bryan man every time I see him. I can tell every Bryan man in this car."
"Show us one," said the guard.
"There's one," said the guard.
There's one," said the fierman, pointing to the man directly opposite him. "And there's another one next to him. That man next is another Bryan man. All on that side are for leyan." bart and sound money will be held to-night in the village half of Tenafly, N. J. The Hon-Thomas L. James will preside, and speeches will be made by John R. Van Wormer and A. J. Dittenhoofer of this city, and John Y. Foster of Vermont.

COMEDY OF THE CANVASS.

GUNNER MAKES A FORCED LOAN FROM JUDGE BLANCHARD.

Correles of Employees in Eric County-A.
Pittsburgh Father's Wisdom-A. Hees
Compaigner Quits and the St. Paul Man Again Weeps for Young Mr. McClellan. John Gunner had a hunted look on his face resterday afternoon when he came into the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He eyed everybody in the big corridor before he sat down in the amen pew and breathed a sigh of relief.

"Any fun up in your district?" saked Tun Sun reporter. "Fun?" gasped John. "Fun? Nit! It's se-

tions. The bills have begun to come in." There was a moment's silence, in which he inspected some new arrivals. Then he wiped his forenead and went on: "I've had the leader of a brass band after me for a week now, and I'm nearly dead dodging. He's an Italian, and he's got a stiletto up his sleeve. You know I had a meeting up in my district, where Ed Lauterback presided and Police Commissioner Grant made speech. Think of that! Well, I met this fellow in the afternoon: I was introduced to him. you know, and I said to myself, here's where I get free music for the meeting. He was delighted to come. When the meeting was about half over he handed up his bill for \$4 a man. I told him to wait until Quigg had 'This is Quigg,' I said to him, pointing

to Quigg. 'Now when he finishes,' I says, 'you play "Home, Sweet Home," and then give your bill to me.' He said, "T'anka you,' and I skipped. and he's been chasing me ever since, I didn' know he was going to charge for the music. was introduced to him like one gentleman to another. Oh, they've been treating me shame ful. I come down here and go into headquarters and see there a lot of mugs standing around with that imaginary startled look on their phizzes, but with the smell of champagne or their breaths, and I have to go out and eat inkers and drink tea. I tell you it's tough Ha, here's an angel."

His face brightened up. The door swung open and James A. Blanchard walked in. "Well, by chee," said John, "if he ain't ou for Justice again I'm a sinner. See, he's got his mustache shaved off. You can always tell when he's after the place. How are you, Judge?" (This to Mr. Blanchard.)
"Why, how are you, John," said Mr. Blanch-

"Why, how are you, John," said Mr. Blanchard,
"Judge," said John, "can I talk to you seriously on the tariff question for about a minute?"
"How much is it, John?" asked Blanchard,
and the two walked off arm in arm.

Pittsburgh is well known as one of the largest ron-mill centres in the country. A few days ago a teacher in one of the public schools was trying to impress upon the minds of the smallest class the table of United States money. She first asked the children how many dimes made a dollar, and was readily answered "Ten." To her question of how many cents made a dime she received the same reply. She then said:

"Now, children, I am going to ask you a more difficult question. Can any one tell me how many mills make a cent."

At first there was silence, then a small boy near the foot held up his hand, and on being told to give the answer, said:

"My papa says if Bryan is elected not a d—n mill will make a cent."—Newark Call. ago a teacher in one of the public schools was

In one of the biggest concerns in Erie county there was put up yesterday this sign:

ANY EMPLOYEE OF THIS CON-CERN WHO DOES NOT VOTE AS HE PLEASES WILL BE DIS-CHARGED.

Here is an item from the Journal of the Knights of Labor, which is the official organ of that labor union, and which is practically the only camunion, and which is practically the only campaign literature that Henry Clay Seltzer is feeding to the people of his Congress district. It bears a Chicage date line in the paper:

"A mammoth parade of coerced employees is being arranged for by the labor bureau of the National Democratic Committee and the Trace Union Silver Club, and promises to be the greatest sensation of the campaign. The parade will be held at night, and in order to prevent employers or their agents from recognizing the workmen in line, each marcher will wear a una-k, and no torch light will be carried. So many cases of coercion have been reported that it is believed 40,000 men will take part in the proposed object lesson, as the workingmen are determined to show their recentment at being compelied to join McKinley clubs.

She swept into the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When the elevator man saw her he whistled a shrill, sharp whistle that was heard from top to bottom of the building. Instantly there was commotion on the fourth floor, where the National Republican Headquarters is. The were driven to the Hotel Bellevue, in that city, | Hon. Joe Manley, the Hon. Nathan Bay Scott, the Hon. Cousin Osborne, Gen. Powell Clayton. and Editor Guthridge were all in the hall talking together. Without a word they made a dash each man for his room. A moment later the elevator stopped at the floor and she strode at.
"Where are they?" shedemanded of the first

w here are they's shedemanded of the first guard she encountered.

"All out, ma'sin," said the guard.
"I do not believe it," she said, and she made straight for the room of Mr. Manies. The lock on his door hain't worked and in she went. There are two stories about what happened in that room. All that was heard outside was an occasional

There are two stories about what happened in that room. All that was heard outside was an occar-lonal

"Five thousand eight hundred dollars, sir."

The visit lasted half an hour. When it was over and she came out she said to the guard.

"Young man, I shall have that mone; or I'll break the ticket," and she moved on to the elevator. Doors opened everywhere and there were whispers "Has she gone?"

The gnard nodded and pointed toward Mr. Manley's room. Everybody crowded in there, Mr. Manley, very pale, was leaning back in his chair. "What'd she do to you?" they all asked. "Well." explained Mr. Manley, feebly. "I told her that the National Committee of '96 couldn't pay the bills of the committee of '88, and I said she couldn't expectit to. That's all, and they couldn't get another word out of him. Now, to go back to the visitor. She was swesping out of the door when she ran plump into Mr. Perkins. "Oh. Mr. Perkins." she exclaimed. Mr. Perkins leaned back against a marble pillar. For the next ten minutes she told him things. She emphasized what she said with her fist. A dozen men stopped to look, and said: "It's a shame," "He ought to be lynched for treating a woman ao," "Shame on him," "What an outrage," "Why doesn't she hit him? we'll stand by her," "I wonder what he did," and a few things like that. She talked on and cesticulated. She pointed toward the ground with vehemence. what he did," and a few things like that. She talked on and cesticulated. She pointed toward the ground with vehemence, Perkins shuddered and gasped: "Did you make him get on his knees?" Shej-miled triumphan'ly and waved her hands, "and young man," ale said, "if I don't get §4.800 l'il go to work, and when Chariotte Smith goes to work in an election, look out. I earned the money, and I will have it. They dare not refuse me." She went away, and the resorter asked Por-She went away, and the reporter asked Per She went the matter was.
"Why," said Perkins, "it's Charlotte Smith,
She had a bill of \$4.800 against the National
Committee of '88, and she's trying to collect it,
She says Manley—but I wont tell tales," and
he went up and locked himself in his room.

"Well, I'll quit electioneering," said Charles Hess's friend as he came into Republican County headquarters yesterday afternoon and sank into a chair. "I'll quit."

"What's the matter ?" asked Mr. Van Cott. "Matter?" said Mr. Hess's friend, "matter nough. I just struck the likeliest young felenough. I just struck the likelest young tellow on earth over here. I asked him if
he was going to vote for Hess and
he said he wasn't. Well, I worked
on him for three quarters of an hour. I got
him all worked up and enthusiastic, and he said
he thought he'd be proud to vote for Hess, and
I took out my book and took his name and
asked him where he lived. He said, 'In Harlem,' and I'm done. Here's my credential,'
and he threw a paper down on Mr. Van Cott's
deek and marched out.

"Just think," said the St. Paul man, "of be ing asked how you stand on the greatest na-tional issue since the war and having to answer, Well, my sentiments are with silver, but my judgment is for gold.' Now, just think of it. Poor George! And such a nice young man, too."

Alene Rescues a Schooner's Urew. The British steamer Alene, Capt. Seiders, which arrived in Quarantine last night from Port Limon, brought Capt, Charles F. Bunker and the crew of the Boston schooner F. T. Drisko, which was dismasted in the hurricane of Oct. 10 and was abandoned leaking and almost waterlogged last Sunday in latitude 32.15 north wateriogged has founday in intracted a 2.75 index and longitude 75.50 west, when the Alene's boat took off the crew.

The Brisko was a regular trader between New York and Aux Cayes. After she lost her sticks Capt, funker got up jury masts. Last Friday a southerly gaie overtook the vessel and whipped the jury mast out of her, carrying away all the sails. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning the Alene was sighted.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest all in leavening strength.—Latest United ties Government Frod Report. Royal Baking Pownen Co., New York.

WELCOME TO ARMENIANS.

\$1,600 Raised at the Malvation Army's Meeting at Carnegie Hall,

The Salvation Army held a meeting at Carnegie Hall last night to welcome the Armenian refugees, about 350 in number, who have recently arrived at this port. The fifty, out of the entire number, who, having money or relatives to take care of them, and who, on this account, have been allowed to land, were massed on the stage to receive the welcome for themselves and their 300 comrades, who are still de tained on Eilie Island, pending the decision of the authorities at Washington as to whether or not they shall be allowed to land.

Commander Booth-Tucker presided at the meeting. Seated with him on the stage were the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Joslah Strong, Ira D. Sankey, the Rev. B. Fay Mills, Col. Van Rensselaer, Dr. Grace Kimball,

Mills, Col. Van Rensselaer, Dr. Grace Kimball, the Rev. Dr. Dickeman, Louis Klopach, and a number of Salvation Army women, with Mrs. Booth-Tucker at their head. The hall was only comfortably filled.

Commander Booth-Tucker opened the meeting with an address of welcome, at the conclusion of which he introduced Dr. Grace Kimball, who has done mis-lonary work in Armenia and was down on the programme as the "heroine of Van." Dr. Kimball gave an account of some of the horours she had witnessed in Arneroline of van, Pr. Rimona gave an account of some of the horrors she had witnessed in Armenia. She said that these refugees had left their homes because, really, they had no homes to leave. She asked that the refugees be received into the United States, saving that it would be a blot on our history if they were sent back because they technically had no means of support.

support. Two refugees, one speaking in Armenian and Two refugees, one speaking in Armenian and the other in French—a Dr. Gabriel interpreting for the former and Commander Booth-Tucker for the latter—told of their own horrible experiences. Then Ira D. Sankey made a few remarks and sang one of his own hymns. The fifty refugees were then asked to recite the Leri's Prayer in Armenian, which they did, after which Mrs. Booth-Tucker made an address. She was followed by Louis Klopseh, who read letters and telegrains from Mr. Gladstone, Mayor Strong, Gen. Booth, Miss Frances Willard. Bishop Satterlee, and Associate Justice Erewer of the United States Supreme Court. The mention of Mr. Gladstone's name was loudly applauded, and at the conclusion of the reading of his telegram the applause lasted fully ten minutes.

utes.

The meeting closed with the reading of a set of resolutions by the Rev. Dr. Strong, which were adopted with much enthusiasm. A collection for the refugees was taken up, which netted nearly \$1,600.

TWO TOWERS OF WICKLOW HEAD. Built for Lighthouses, but Invisible to the Ships They Were to Wars Of,

Wicklow is one of the most interesting counties in Ireland, and one much visited by English and American tourists. In addition to a great deal of attractive scenery it contains the ancient Seven Churches, famous in history and legend, some ancient round towers not less famous for their want of history and legend, and two other towers neither ancient, famous, nor legendary, but well worthy of fame as monuments of human perseverance and perversity.

These two towers are on Wicklew Head. Both are in hollows. They are from 80 to 100 feet high and are strongly built of brick and mortar. They are quite empty, open at the top, and are used by the peasantry as cattle shelters. Wicklow Head is a formidable-looking bluff, jutting far out into the Irish Channel and threatening danger to mariners. Some sixty years ago the provident British Government determined to erect a lighthouse on the Head. For the site chose a nice sheltered hollow about 200 yards from the sea. Here they raised a tower strongly and serviceably built. Having built the tower the Government proceeded to put a warning lamp in it. Then some observant official reported that the sea was absolutely invisible from the tower top, and that con-equently the light could be of but little service to the storm-to-sed mariner. Such

how the Wicklow peasantry got one solid cattle shed for nothing.

The Government set about choosing another site for the beacon which was to protect its shipping. Judging the first hollow to 'far from the sea, it chose the second, about 100 feet nearer. Here was built a second tower, taller and stronger than the first one. Again good intensions were brought to naught, for the light in this tower was found to be visible only off its south ade. Now, on the south side of Wicklow Head is a sandy beach, sloping gently and quite unformidable. So tower number 2 had to be abandoned, and the peasantry got a second, free, solid, serviceable, British-built cattle shed. Finally the Government officials, after much discussion in Parliament and volumes of correspondence with experts, came to the conclusion discussion in Parliament and volumes of corre-spondence with experts, came to the conclusion that an exposed eminence close to the sea was a better place for a lighthouse than a nice, shady hollow. So they built on a cliff overhanging the sea a new structure helther so high nor so aggressively strong as the others, but a good modern lighthouse of service to sailors.

A POPOCRATIC ARMY OFFICER.

Lieut, Blans Escapes a Court Martial by the Acceptance of His Resignation, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26,-The President to-day accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Joseph R. Binns of the First Infantry. This is the young man who, enlisting as a private from Minnesota in 1890, obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant by civil service examination in 1893, and recently sought notoriety, in violation of the articles of war, by publishing a letter in a Chicago newspaper assailing the President and the army, and predicting revolution. He said that he was satisfied that the army was going to be used as a weapon against the people, represented by Mr. Bryan, and as he did not wish to serve against the people, but with them, he resigned his commission. The War Department declined to take serious notice of these utterances and accepted the young man's resignation instead of putting him on trial by court

Palmer and Buckner to Iowa. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 26,-Gens. Palmer and Buckner added another successful day to their campaign to-day. This afternoon they sp ke an hour each in the Peavey Grand at Sloux City to la highly enthusiastic crowd. On the way from Sioux City to Council Bluffs they were greeted at each station by good audiences, making speeches at Onawa, Modale, and Missouri Valley. On their arrival here they were received by members of the U.A.R., 100 atrong, and a big crowd, which eathus lastically cheered them all the way to their hotel, though mingled with the cheers were some shouts for Hryan.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Judge Beach has granted an absolute divorce to Richard Jahn from Mary Jahn. George Eschern, the boy who fell from the rear building at will Broadway on Tribay might and lay there in the pe to, rain until the next morning, died late last oign'the St. Vincent's Bospital. late last sight in St. Vincent's Hospital,
Cortandt Southworth, a pater manufacturer of
Springfied, Mass, became it in a Bros. Way cable car
yesterday, and was taken to the Hidson Arrest Hospital. He has been stooping at the Hotel Netherland,
The Italian Republican voters, who are very
many this year. Will make a big demonstration to
night with a parade through the Bowery and adjacent streets and a mass meeting in the dermanua
Assembly Rooms, 201 Bowery. Signor Cornelius
Van Cott will preside.

Coroner's "Physician Schultze made an autopsy oesterday on the body of D-tective Sergeant John Hoard, who died on Sunday at his home at 348 East Eighty-first street. It showed that Heard died of apoplery, and the brandlad peach he ate three hours information of the brandlad peach he ate three fatal attack.

The Albertant, One of the control of the control of the street of the fatal attack.

fatal atlack.

The Aidermen's Committee on Lamps and Gas gave a public hearing yesterday on the perinon of the Metropolitan Fuel das Company for a franchiso to lay gas pipes is the streets and furnish fuel gas to the public at 50 cents the 1,000 cubic feet, paying the city 25 cents a lineal foot of pipe laid. The company also offers the city \$100,000 for the franchise and offers to put up a bond of \$500,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

NOT SHIPS ENOUGH NOW.

GREAT REFIVAL OF COMMERCE UNDER HONEST DOLLARS.

We Con't Send Our Products Abroad as Fast as We Can Sell Them at High Prices-Freight Eates Mave Doubled and the Boom is Something Unheard O. With the demand aboard for our grain and other products at high prices, ocean freight rates have nearly or quite doubled since June 1. Before that, for a long time, freightage could be had at almost any price, and it is an open secret that regular lines of European steamers were either losing money or just holding their own on everything except their passenger business, while vessels with an aggregate carrying capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons were laid up in idleness. Sailing vessels were a drug upon the shipping market, and could get noth-ing but the most unremunerative of cargoes.

Now all this is changed. Every steamer that can be had is loading or engaged to load with freights for Europe, the regular lines have added ships to their fleets, hundreds of big tramp steamers have been pointing this way to take part in this renewal of prosperity, and even big schooners are chartered to carry grain to Eu

The engaging of schooners in this service is remarkable. It is years since they have had any part in the transatlantic trade, ship brokers say, Last week the William B. Palmer, a new three master of 1,625 tone burden, was engaged to take a cargo of grain and other goods from Baltimore.

"Steamers which haven't been in our ports for years are either already loading, engaged, or are coming here for cargoes," said a ship broker yesterday. "Most of these have been employed n other waters since the depression in rates from American ports began and hundreds of smaller or less seaworthy vessels have been laid up in foreign harbors for lack of employment. Now I understand that the demand for vessels to take our products to Europe has left an opening for these unused vessels, and all of them are either aiready profitably engaged or are being put in order to go into service.

"The advance in freight rates began in the summer," said Mr. Lambert of Lambert & Barrows, freight brokers, "and it is an unusual movement. I have been in business thirty years and I never saw anything like it before. It began with a demand abroad for our flaxseed, barley, rye, oats, and corn, and later for wheat and buck wheat. Nothing like the present demand for flaxseed abroad has occurred before for many years, and the shipments of flaxseed and rye have been enormous.

"England usually takes an enormous quantity of oilcake for feeding purposes, but this year she needs more than ever, and I understand that a great many crushing mills have been erected there and so the flarseed is wanted there now, and the olicase and lineeed oil will be made on her own soil. Up to last year linseed oil and flaxseed were very dear here, but our crop of flaxseed was very large last year and prices fell until linseed oil became cheaper than it was ever known to be before. "The low price of flaxseed here made a market for it abroad and the shipments began

Then came the demand for our feedstuffs, and the European markets have met the advance in our own right along and freight rates have been booming. Freight rates began to advance about July 1." Then referring to the tables of rates and shipments in his office, Mr. Lambert showed that on July 1 the rates for grain on the regular line steamers were: To Liverpool 2 pence a bushel,

Flasgow 214 pence, Bristol 314 pence, Antwerp 254 pence, Bremen 45 pfennigs, Hamburg 40 pfennigs, and to Rotterdam and Amsterdam each 614 cents a bushel. On Oct. 17 the rates were; Liverpool, 416 pence; London, 514 pence; Glasgow, 514 pence; Bristol, 514 pence; Leitn, 6 pence; Hull, 514

peace; Newcastle, 514 pence; Antwerp, 514 pence; Bremen, 75 pfennigs; Hamburg, 75 prennigs, and Rotterdam and Amsterdam, 1014

they would not be able until spring to take any more grain than they have already engaged for. Reference to Funch, Edye & Co.'s list of vessels chartered from week to week shows graphically how the demand for vessels has grown in a few weeks. In April only 9 vessels were chartered In August and September of 1895 only about twenty ships were engaged for grain, and in October only sixteen. All freight rates are based upon the rate for grain, and as a result every vessel, no matter what she is carrying, is getting the advantage of this great rise, cotton shippers have had to meet the grain men's demand for ships, and the rate for cotton has doubled, and salling vessel owners are reaping even better results in a way. While rates were so low as they have been the sailing vessels were left to rot in idleness. They couldn't afford to carry stuff any cheaper than steamship owners would, and shippers naturally chose the steam vessels. Since the demand for grain vessels began the salling vessels have come into their own trade again, an i ship brokers report as great a scarcity of an I ship brokers report as great a scarcity of idle sailing vessels as of steamers.

TWO WIVES ACCUSE REW.

"Dr. Walter May Rew" Is the Name He The Rev. W. J. Cassidy, Paulist Father, sent letter yesterday to Police Capt. Schmittberger by a young woman who called herself Delia

Hunter.

She had answered carly in the month an advertisement of Dr. Walter May Rew of 380 West Thirty-eighth street for women to learn to be trained nurses at 607 Eighth avenue. She paid Rew \$2 and attended several lectures. She says that Rew learning that she tures. She says that flew learning that she had \$26 in a sayings bank married her on Oct. 4 in the Methodist Church in East Eleventh street, giving his name as William Reed. She found, she said, that he had another wife at 330 West Thirty-eighth street. She told Father (as-tdy and he sent her to the police. They found the other wife, who married Rew in 1890 in Ohio, and on the complaints of both women Rew was arrested for bigamy. Capt. Schmittherger says that other women whom Rew has married will appear against him,

MRS. BLAIR WILL WED AGAIN.

She Is the Downger Duchess of Sutherland and Married the Late Buke in Florida. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The Daily News says that the Dowager. Duchess of Sutherland will shortly marry Sir Albert Kaye Pollit, M. P., the well-known ship owner, and President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

The Dowager Duchess was formerly Mrs. Blatz and was married to the late Duge in Florida in 1880. She has never been recognized by the family of the Duke, and her legal and other troubles with the present Duke, son of her decassed husband by his first wife, occupied much public attention a few years ago. Her first husband. Arthur Blair, met his death in a mysterious manner while shooting on the estate of the Duke of Sutherland.

TRIAL OF THE CASTLES.

Sir Frank Lockwood Will Assist Sir Edward Clarke to the Defence.

LONDON, Oct. 26.-Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., who recently visited the United States in company with Lord Chief Justice Russell, has been retained to assist Sir Edward Clarke in the defence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, in their coming trial at the Clerkenwell Sessions upon a charge of shoplifting. The Sessions will open on Nov. 2, and it is expected that the case of the Castles will be heard within a fortnight thereafter.

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579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston,
1191 Breadway, ears 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lexington Ave. (Open stenings.) Newark -- Broad st., pear Market (open evenings)

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

The German Camp at Elsenborn and French Suspicions as to It. PARIS, Oct. 14.-It is reported that in consequence of the establishment of a German camp at Eisenborn, close to the Belgian frontier, on the strategic line of the Eifel, the French Government contemplates augmenting the effectiveness of the garrisons near the Belgian frontier. In order to do this it will be necessary to increase the peace strength of the First Corps d'Armée, a measure which has been for some time favored by the present Mir ister of War, Gen. Billot, and the general staff has lately made a special study of the line of defence of the northern frontier, which, since the establishment of this German camp, is looked upon as of nearly equal importance with that of the "gap" in the Vosges.

The camp, which has been in existence since

the month of July, covers an area of about pine square miles, and is apparently intended to serve as a point of concentration for an army destined to pass into Belgium. The heath, on which a motley variety of buildings in wood, canvas, brick, and galvanized iron has sprung up, as if by magic, is one of the oulminating points of the stretch of barren heather-covered moorland on the German-Belgian frontier known as the Eifel and the Fagnes. It is at an altitude of something like 1,800 feet cents.

The change was just as marked in freights on ships saiting to Cork for orders. These are the vessels which take out cargoes which are used when they start and the ships stop at Cork or other handy ports to get orders as to where they shall finally unload. Their rate on July 1 was 2 shillings and 9 pence a quarter, and the present rate is 4 shillings 6 pence to 4 shillings 9 pence.

Wheat began to crowd to the seaboard for shipment in September. In a very little while the entire grain capacity of the regular liners was engaged, and it was said yesterday that though the land may have cost little, the difficulties of construction and expense of carriage of materials would more than make up the contraction and expense of carriage of materials would more than make up the contraction and expense of carriage of materials would more than make up the contraction and expense of carriage of materials would more than make up the first force of the contraction and expense of carriage of materials would more than make up to the season to materials would more than make up the first force a camp to materials would more than make up the first force. above sea level. Descending its slopes to the

gian and French papers ridicule this explanation and declared it a subterfuge, pointing out that though the land may have cost little, the difficulties of construction and expense of carriage of materials would more than make up for the difference of cost for a camp in a more convenient site and with g.e. ter facilities. A German officer, who was induced to speak on the subject frankly, admitted that the object was to be as near the heigian froatier as possible, and that the subject of the fleuse was then occupying the forman staff.

The Elsenborn camp is only about twenty minutes march from the village of that name, with which it is connected by newly made roads, and it is at half as hours march from the small station of Sourbroid on the Elfel Rallway, which was built for strategic reasons with which also it is connected by a new road. The first troops, to the number of 4,000, occupled the camp early in July, and the numbers have been increased, since as accommodation was provided for them. The long, low hute for the soldiers are of brick and galvanized from the soldiers are of brick and galvanized from the soldiers are of brick and galvanized iron; the heapital is of wood, as also are the canteens and other constructions, and a large building to serve as a club for the officers has been provided. Although the situation of the camp is sheltered on the north and northwest by fir woods, it is bleak, and even in the height of summer the atmosphere is chilly.

The existence of this encampment is not unnaturally regarded by the French Government as a direct menace to their northern frontier, and the Heigian Government disconsidered the have acted in collusion with that of Germany, from the lact that while it spent money lavishly in fortifying its frontier against France it did nothing what the extra decided the French Government did not give the same attention to the defence of its Heigian Trontier. Mother in facilities the neurality of Heigium, the French Government did not give the same attention to the defence o visit to Paris.

HISMARCK AND THE DREIBUND, The Double Game He Is Said to Have Played from 1884 to 1890.

Paris, Oct. 26.-The Temps commenting upon Prince Bismarck's recent communication to his personal organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, describing the origin of the entente between Russia and France, says that Prince Bismarck, Russia and France, says that Prince Rismarck, without the knowledge of his partners in the Dreibund, had a separate entenic with Russia from 1884 to 1890, not only detaching Russia from France in the event of the latter attacking Germany, but also detaching Germany from Austria in the event of Austria making an attack upon Russia. "Hismarck," the Teniss adds, "always played a double game, and the reveiations of the Nachrichton must weaken the Breibund."

Breutz, Oct. 26.—Skepticism is expressed in BEHLIN, Oct. 26.—Skepticism is expressed in

Berlin, Oct. 26.—Skeptlelsm is expressed in political circles and in most of the newspapers regarding the truth of the Hamburger Nochrighten's stricle. The official newspapers make no reference whatever to the story.

Vienna, Oct. 26.—For some reason the opinion is hold in Government circles here that the article in the Hamburger Nuchrichten aliades to the old Prussian-Russian treaty that was in effect long previous to the formation of the Triple Alliance. This treaty has never been formally cancelled.

Transatiantic Rutes.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- It is learned that the agreemeat entered into at the conference of transatlantic steamship managers held at the offices of the American line on Friday and Saturday does not touch transatiantic rates materially. The arrangements previously entered into by the companies were confirmed at the conference.

TAMMANY SHORT OF CASH.

POPOCRAT COMMITTEE WAS TO

HAND OVER \$30,000 AND DIDN'T. A Little Lesson in Repudiation After the Wigwam Had Gone Into Debt 818,000-

Now It's a Struggle of the Present Lead-

ers for Life and They Bleed Themselves, Tammany's lines are not laid in pleasant places in this campaign. Its most prominent members have deserted, the rank and file is disrupted by the repudiation issue, a fine factional row has developed among the leaders, with County Clerk Purroy leading the malcontents, and nobody in or out of the organization be-Bryan, can carry the city. There has been one bright gleam for the Wigwam's leaders in this black prospect, and that was the promise of the l'opecratic National Committee to put up some cash for Little Chief Sheehan's Indians. Little Chief had conferences early in the campaign with Chairman Jones and Treasurer St. John of the Popocratic National Committee on this subject of cash. He declared, it is said, that no sort of a canvass could he made with anything short of \$50,000. There were no local candidates to be assessed for large contributions and practically no Tammany officials in the Government to be taxed. The men with money who had contributed to the funds of the organization in other days would not subscribe a copper to help Bryan's election. It was absolutely necessary, Mr. Sheehan said, that the National Committee should shell out liberally if Tammany was to make any sort of a showing for the Popocratic ticket in this city.

These representations had weight with Jones and St. John, and it was finally agreed that the National Committee should give Tammany \$30,000. With that promise Mr. Sheehan had to be content. He isn't as content with it now as he was then, for he got nothing but the promise. The repudiationists have simply given him a dose of repudiation. They haven't given Tammany a cent, and that is why Tam-many's leaders wear even longer faces to-day than they did a week ago.

In innocent belief that the money would be

forthcoming, the local repudiationists went shead with the arrangements for whooping things up. Mass meetings were arranged, speakers employed, bands engaged, printing contracted for, and things were swinging along at a rather lively rate, considering the smallness of the fund in prospect and the fact than Wickinkie Donegan's collections had been inconsiderable.

ness of the fund in prospect and the fact thas Wiskinkie Donegan's collections had been inconsiderable.

The cauvass went on at this rate until last week, when Little Chief concluded that some money ought to be forthcoming from the National Committee. He went to St. John to get it and got nothing. He pressed his claim with much vigor and communicated with Jones in Chicago only to hear that all the money at the command of the Bryan managers was needed in the doubtful States of the West and they did not propose to throw any of it away in New York, even to help their friends of Tammany Hall to carry New York city and save that organization from absolute ruin. Chairman Jones was very thankful to Tammany for the splendid fightit was making for the ticket bit is leaders must roally make some sacrifice in the good cause and not demand that that promise of a \$30,000 contribution be kept. That was out of the question. Jones expected that Tammany would do its duty by the ticket, not withstanding this great disappointment.

Little Chief Sheelian called his friends among the district leaders about him at Tammany Hall last Saturday and communicated to them this distressing intelligence. He said that, ac.i. gin good faith, he had contracted to pay about \$18,000 on account of the campaign, and therepudiation by the National Committee of its promise had left him where he would be without funds to meet the obligations of the organization unless something was done.

The chief was bitter in his denunciation of the organization unless something was done.

The chief was bitter in his denunciation of the promise of \$20,000. At any rate a crisis had arisen which must be met. The fight, he said, was one for continued leadership by them. There were no longer any wealthy men to be drawn ou, and the leaders would have to so down into their own pockets to help the organization out of the hole in which it had been placed.

The response to this appeal was rather reluctant; but it was also one for continued leadership by them. There were no

been placed.

The response to this appeal was rather reluctant; but it was said yesterday that about \$6,000 was pledged at the Saturday conference, and Mr. Sheehan and other leaders were scurrying for more money yesterday. It is understood that nearly \$9,000 has been raised in the aggregate.

CHLOROFORMED A BATTLESNARE. Mrs. Miller Drugged the Reptile and After-

ward Restored It to Consciousness. When Adam Dove and Maurice Pearsall went recently to the Catskills on a hunting trip a snake-loving friend asked them to bring him back some snakes. They complied with his request to the extent of five boxes, containing some 350 lively specimens. One of the specimens was a raitlesnake, which was chloroformed

and caught under the direction of a woman. The rattler's captor was Mrs. George Miller of Bethel. Mrs. Miller was out berrying with her husband when she discovered the snake under a bush.

" Now, George," said she, "you run home for that bottle of chloroform on the shelf in the back room, and we'll get this big rattler for Dove's snake friend. I'll stay here and watch him till you come back." Off ran Miller as fast as he could. He got the chloroform, a hanckerchief, and a long stick, and after telling his brother Terry to follow

rattler. They were both just as he had left them. "Now. George," said Mrs. Miller, "fust tie the handkerchief in a ball on the end of the stick. pour chloroform over it, and then hold it down over his head. He'll soon stop his rattle when

him with a box, returned to Mrs. Miller and the

he smells it." Miller found much difficulty in getting the handkerchief over the snake's head; for the angry reptile flew at it savagely, and bit it re-peatedly. Seeing these failures, Mrs. Miller had

a new idea.

"Get a forked stick, and you pin down his neck with it while I'll fix him with the chloroneck with it while I'll fix him with the chioroform."

The forked stick was soon procured, the
snake's head pinned down, and Mrs. Miller proceded to apply the medicine. She flattened the
lump of handkerchief, poured on some fresh
chloroform, and taid it on the reptile's head so
as to completely cover it. Meanwhile its body
was swaying about and every moment knocking against Miller's legs, while the tireless rattles kept up their music. But Mrs. Miller never
finched; she only warned her husband to hold
the snake safe. After a bit the drug began to
work. The ratting by degrees grew slower,
and then finally ceased. When they thought
all was safe they removed both fork and

the snake safe. After a bit the dring began to work. The rattings by degrees grew slower, and then finally ceased. When they thought all was safe they removed both fork and handkerchief and drew back to a safe distance, to see if the operation had been successful. Apparently nothing better could be desired. The rattler, a few moments before so vigorous and anner, was either dead or sound asleep. Just then Terry Miller arrived with the box. Mrs. Miller took the forked stick from her husband, ran it under the snake and lifted it into the box, which the two men fastened securely, and then the whole party went home.

As soon as dinner was over they went out to see how the snake was. They kicked the box and shock it, but never a sound of life came from within.

"You've been too free with your anæsthetic," said Terry Miller.

"No, no," replied Mrs. Miller. "If any one killed him 'twas George. I told him he was pressing too hard on the neck with that clumsy forked stick. Dump him out; maybe Dave can revive him."

So Miller opened the box and threw out the rattler on the grass. There it hay on its back, giving not the slightest sign of life. Mrs. Miller turned it over with her foot and thought she noticed the fall moving. Then the snake put out, its torgue in a languid way.

"See that," raid sie; "he only wants air;" and she got a newspaper and commenced fanning it. This soon revived the snake, it began gathering itself into curves and gave a feeble rate. Then Mrs. Miller drew off out of danger seeing that her attentions were becoming rapidly successful. In its drowsy condition the repitle was again placed in the box and fastened securely. Now was it again taken out till it arrived in New York, where it now does its ratting in a glass-fronted cage, quite unconscious that it is the star brander of a large ophiological collection. It has eleven rattles.

Of the other snakes nearly three hundred are garier snakes.

A Mexican Policeman's Unhappy Lot,

From the Mexicus Herald.

An unfortunate gendarme was assaulted a few An unfortunate gendarme was a saulted a few days ago at the entrance to thapultepec by anticler and two women; they literally "wheel up the ground with the representative of the law. The appearance of the two infuriated females was so terrible that the guard of solders on duty dare! not go to the rescue. However, finally one sergeant, to the honor of his cloth be it said, charged the assailants, and with great difficulty recould what was left of the policeman.